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WILLIAM M. LAFAN.  
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### Net Results in Ohio.

Mr. Roosevelt might have done otherwise, but didn't, and since he saw fit to do as he did, he has gained immensely thereby, from the purely personal point of view of the eager candidate.

When Mr. Roosevelt did as he did, Brother HANNA, being one of the politest men in the world, and counting upon the pleasure of the President's company in his own house at Cleveland in less than a fortnight, could hardly have said otherwise than this:

"Why, certainly, Mr. President. If you insist on a nomination from an assembly of Ohioans who have nothing to do just now with next year's politics, perish the thought that MARK ALONZO should object!"

And what has HANNA gained, besides the prospect of a more strenuously friendly smile than might otherwise have been smiled by one of the guests at the marriage feast in his happy home?

The doubtful satisfaction of hearing these cruelly patronizing words uttered by his colleague and closest enemy.

All Republicans in Ohio will be pleased with Senator HANNA's action and take the greatest pleasure in securing for him another term in the Senate of the United States.

FORAKER, the back number, addressing the highly contemptuous HANNA in the name of "all the Republicans in Ohio!"

FORAKER offering to HANNA on a silver platter a reelection to the United States Senate, with his compliments, in the name of all the Republicans in Ohio!

### The New York Times's Discovery.

Amusement, if not instruction, was afforded to a limited extent yesterday by the severity with which the *New York Times* condemned the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT for exceeding his constitutional duties and interfering in the coal strike last autumn.

Our often amusing neighbor has now discovered that this interference is one of the things which have led many people to regard Mr. ROOSEVELT as an unsafe man in the White House. It is one of the sources of what the *Times* describes as "the widespread and not diminishing distrust and fear of him among the business men of the country, particularly those business men who are charged with the management of its larger interests." We quote part of our neighbor's rebuke, administered with a gravity denoting a full consciousness of the weight of its words:

"Two things conspicuous in our recent industrial history have led them to look upon him as an unsafe man. One is his interference in the anthracite strike. The report of the Commission makes it plain that the strike was not justified, but it was a strike attended by a good deal of lawlessness, and there is reason to believe that it was bearing its end when the President, in a most unusual and sensational manner, took the matter in hand.

"He was criticised then, and he has been criticised ever since. It happens that the whole country is now in a state of labor disturbance. We have never had so many strikes and threats of strikes, so many lockouts and lockouts, nor so many demands, many of them altogether unreasonable, made upon employers by the employed, and made, too, with an arrogance exceedingly trying, even to patient men.

"Whether it be true or not that the President's interference in the anthracite strike has encouraged this outbreak, it is a fact that it is in a large measure held responsible for it. It is largely believed that labor has taken its cue from the President."

Mr. ROOSEVELT was criticised then, but, unfortunately for the impression which our neighbor's present rebuke will make upon his mind and conscience, he was not then criticised by the *New York Times*. On the contrary, in October last he was employed in its most solemn fashion to interfere in the anthracite strike, and when he did interfere he was applauded in the most elaborate periods which the *Times* was able to construct for the occasion.

For example, on October 2, under the caption "The President's Good Offices," the *Times* commended the proposed interference in this language:

"The invitation of President ROOSEVELT to Messrs. HARR, THOMAS, THOMAS, FOWLER and MITCHELL to meet him on Friday in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation, is discreetly worded, and the gentlemen named cannot very well decline it."

"The subject for consideration is one concerning which the President is warranted in asking for the views of any one having knowledge of the facts. . . . Those invited to the White House should go in all frankness and good will and render the President the best help they can in discussing how an intolerable condition may be remedied."

The next day and on the following days the *Times* repeated its expressions of approval and joy over the President's interference. When the first conference under Presidential auspices proved fruitless, it urged Mr. ROOSEVELT to further interference:

"President ROOSEVELT having failed to obtain the object of his conference, the situation is rapidly more grave and threatening than before. It is now time for further action to meet the responsibility he has assumed."

That was on October 5. On October 6 the *Times* repeated its demand for interference by President ROOSEVELT, and again on October 7. On October 8 it appealed especially to JOHN MITCHELL, pointing out to him the very great advantages of joining in an attempt to "carry out the plan of the President." And on October 17, when the unconstitutional Commission had been established by Mr. ROOSEVELT, and the miners' executive officers had accepted the same, the *Times*

publicly and somewhat exultantly congratulated the President, as follows:

"Without doubt the person whom the inhabitants of these parts of this country which depend upon anthracite coal have mainly to thank for a happy issue out of their dilemma is the President of the United States. He took a grave risk when he originally invited a conference between the representatives of labor and capital, whose differences had resulted in an industrial crisis and a general apprehension of wide distress. That he was somewhat moved by the perilous predicament of the party of which he is the titular head we are not prepared nor much concerned to deny. It was plain from the first that it was the apprehension of general suffering that was his chief motive in intervening. The intervention was at great risk, even of the dignity of his office. While the success of it was still doubtful it was described by an indignant and well-meaning patriot as a 'national humiliation.' And indeed it would have come near that if the President had intervened in vain. . . . But the event has justified him. His intervention, in spite of the preliminary failure, has been crowned with a success that not only argued a good deal of actual negotiation on the part of somebody, but also indicated the respect in which the President's own character for fairness and impartiality was held by both contending and excited factions. The efforts of the operators to hamper his discretion, by indicating his arbiters beforehand, was, as they are probably prepared by now to acknowledge, a disreputable blunder. That it did no harm is due to the President's own eagerness to put an end to a situation which in his own word, had become 'intolerable.' He stands together in the confidence of his fellow citizens than he did before."

When the *Times* was thus urging the President to interfere, and thus applauding him for interfering, was it treacherously seeking to promote "the widespread and not diminishing distrust and fear" of Mr. ROOSEVELT which it suddenly discovers, seven months later, as the direct consequence of that interference? We don't believe it.

Our purpose in exhibiting this remarkable contrast is not to humiliate our neighbor, or even to implant in his mind the germ of a suspicion of the fallibility of his own mental concepts. It is to spare Mr. ROOSEVELT some of the pain which the *New York Times*'s language of yesterday might otherwise inflict upon him.

### The Population of New York.

In the city of New York after two hundred and fifty years of existence an overwhelming majority of the population is foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage, and the percentage of this majority is steadily increasing. In 1900 only 16.9 per cent. of the population of the borough of Manhattan were native whites born of native parents, and in the whole town only 21.5 per cent.

In 1835, when the foreign population of New York was increasing at a rapid rate because of the swelling of the volume of immigration the native American spirit was aroused to alarm and the Know Nothing movement in politics had its beginning here. Between 1830 and 1840 about 600,000 immigrants had arrived in the United States or over four times as many as had come over between 1820 and 1830. After 1840 came a still greater increase in immigration, because of the Irish potato famine, so that between 1847 and 1857 the total number thus added to our population was nearly three and a half millions; and the Know Nothing movement spread portentously throughout the Union, but only to die out very suddenly and very completely soon after. The last remains of Know Nothingism, we may remark incidentally, were in the South. In the Thirty-third Congress, from 1859 to 1861, it had a representation of twenty-five, two in the Senate and twenty-three in the House, all from Southern States.

To this day the South remains one part of the Union in which the white population is almost wholly unaffected by foreign immigration. Its percentage of foreign blood is only trifling. In the whole eleven States of the old Southern Confederacy there are only about one-quarter as many foreign-born as there are in the city of New York alone, and the single State of Texas contains more than one-half of them. The insignificance of the foreign element in the ten other of those States is shown in this table from the census of 1900:

	Total Population.	Foreign Born.
Alabama.....	1,828,697	14,592
Arkansas.....	1,311,664	42,290
Florida.....	629,543	73,832
Georgia.....	2,216,381	12,908
Louisiana.....	1,961,625	42,998
Mississippi.....	1,552,270	7,981
North Carolina.....	1,803,810	4,492
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	8,528
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	17,748
Virginia.....	1,854,184	19,461

In four of the Assembly districts of New York alone, the Fourth, Eighth, Tenth and Sixteenth, there are more of the foreign-born than in all these ten States. In the three States of Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina with a total population of more than four and three-quarter millions, there are not, all told, as many foreigners as there are in even a single New York Assembly district where they are much fewer than in the districts generally.

The volume of immigration is now greater than ever before in our history, the number of arrivals for the present year promising to reach 800,000. Its source, too, has changed from northern to eastern and southern Europe, and it may be that the old agitation for an increase in the period of residence required for naturalization from five to twenty-one years may be revived. Such a movement might get support from foreigners already naturalized, but its purpose would appeal more strongly to the labor unions, because of their desire to lessen the competition of foreign labor. At any rate, an urgent demand for severer measures of restricting immigration, so as to exclude undesirable elements, may be expected.

Of the population of New York in 1900, on about one-fifth were native whites of the same percentage. Of the whole number, 737,477, nearly six-sevenths were of the State of New York. The rest came from other parts of the country, and were much less, therefore, than is generally supposed, as this table will show:

From New England.....	87,570
From the West.....	20,231
From the South.....	13,549
From New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....	65,717

Except from the two States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, it will be seen, the largest contribution to the native population

of New York from other parts of the Union is from New England, yet it is small relatively, or only about 5 per cent. From the whole South comes less than 3 per cent., and from the West still less. Of the native whites of foreign parentage, a total of 1,371,503, only about 100,000 were born in other States than New York.

Finally, of the wholly foreign-born population in 1900, a total of 1,270,080, the largest percentages of nationality were these:

Germany.....	25.9
Ireland.....	21.5
Russia.....	12.2
Italy.....	11.4
Austria-Hungary.....	8.1
England.....	5.4

Since 1900 the Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Italian percentages have been increased by the great Jewish immigration and by that from Italy, now the largest in a total volume of immigration which is the greatest in our history. Meantime, the additions to the German and Irish-born are relatively so small that if the other immigration should keep up the census of 1910 will show the Italians and the Jews to be more numerous.

These are statistics on which it is profitable to reflect while we are celebrating the wonderful growth of New York in the past and are proudly looking forward to its development in the next generation into the greatest community ever gathered together in the history of mankind.

### The End of the Stock Company.

Even the return to the New York stage of the long-absent EDWARD HARRISON cannot compensate for the disbandment of the stock company which Mr. HENRY V. DONNELLY has maintained at the Murray Hill Theatre for the past five years. Mr. DONNELLY's players have not offered such finished representations as the more ambitious and expensive companies on Broadway are able to give; but they have been the nearest approach to the old-time stock companies that this city has seen for several years, and, giving always dignified and conscientious performances, have afforded to theatre-goers the only chances they have had for seeing some of the most famous of the old plays.

Mr. DONNELLY says he has come to the end of the list of plays on which he can draw. When he formed his company, he relied on plays of old date; but each year he drew nearer to the current successes, until during the past season he produced dramas which had been seen for the first time within less than a year previously. The charge for the right to perform these was greater than he could afford to pay, yet he could not afford not to play them. The result is that he has decided to disband his company.

Few of the so-called classical plays of English literature endure on the stage to-day, and these few have been drawn upon during the past season, which has witnessed the production at the Murray Hill of "She Stoops to Conquer" and "The School for Scandal." The number of plays of twenty-five and twenty years ago that appeal to playgoers of to-day appears to be small, though it would seem that some of ROBERTSON'S plays, of ALBANY'S and of BYRON'S might have proved popular and profitable if they could be had at not too great a cost. Some of BOUCCICAULT'S older plays are obtainable, and are still attractive; a Bouccicault cycle ought yet to be profitable, and there should be others that would draw. But the production of a different play every week for forty weeks a year makes a great hole in the catalogue of plays and necessitates drawing on more modern dramas each year.

Mr. DONNELLY must have produced nearly 200 plays during his five years' tenancy of the Murray Hill Theatre, and as he says that he cannot play a piece more than one week, he has practically exhausted the drawing powers of that number of dramas. The others that can be performed without paying too large a royalty are too few for him to risk the success of a sixth season on.

The company of the American Theatre is likewise to be disbanded. With the disappearance of these two organizations the only real stock companies in the city will be those of the German and the Jewish theatres.

### The Episcopal Agitation Against Protestantism.

The present agitation for a change of the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church is not likely to be successful in accomplishing its end, but it will continue with increasing earnestness in spite of temporary defeat. It is a logical consequence of the Oxford Movement, begun seven years ago with the purpose of tearing away every ligament of connection between the Church of England and Protestantism, and it will not cease until that end is attained, even if the result shall bring about the disintegration of the Episcopal Church as now organized.

With only one or two exceptions, the large dioceses of the United States have expressed in convention opinions unfavorable to any such change, for the present, at least. The Protestant spirit in the Episcopal Church has asserted itself so strongly that it seems safe to assume that at the General Convention at Boston next year the project will be defeated or, at most, the question will be postponed for another three years. Even among those who have little liking for the present name there is agreement with the opinion expressed by Bishop BURGESS to the Long Island diocesan convention, on Tuesday, that "a change at this crisis is 'bad politics'"; and, probably, the great mass of the Episcopalian laity have thought so little on the matter that they are indifferent to it. The only party hotly zealous for the change is the party to which every-thing savoring of Protestantism is utterly distasteful, but it hurts its cause because of the very intensity of its hatred.

We have given space of late to many letters in defence of Ritualism, or the so-called "Catholic" movement in the Episcopal Church, but it will have been observed that their publication has always brought out replies from other Episcopalians in which their spirit and

argument were treated with contempt, even with loathing. The "Ritualistic type of man" is ridiculed, yet it cannot be gaudied that among the most prosperous Episcopal churches of New York are the two in which Ritualism is carried to its furthest extremes; and probably there are no others in the town of which the congregations are composed so largely of men, even at the early morning "masses." If these men were few and of social and intellectual insignificance and their Ritualism was merely the expression of a finical and whimsical taste, with no roots in solid conviction, the attack on them would not be so bitter. In truth, they represent a movement that now actually threatens the overthrow of the Establishment in England and the disruption of the Episcopal Church in this country.

As the Rev. E. A. WASSON, the rector of the Episcopal St. Stephen's Church of Newark, says in his parish paper for May, "it is not the name so much as the thing" that these "Catholics" hate, or as Bishop CAPERS of South Carolina puts it, they want to "haul down the Protestant flag and run up a new standard." To quote again from Mr. WASSON, "in most points they are Roman Catholic in a Protestant Church," and "no wonder they are uneasy, no wonder their position is becoming intolerable," for "the Episcopal Church cannot be both Protestant and Catholic."

The agitation for a change in the name proceeds from an impulse so revolutionary that the whole spirit of conservatism in the Episcopal Church, therefore the most conservative of churches, must eventually be aroused against it. It is not the "crazy scheme" the Newark rector calls it. It is an agitation which has been gathering force and increasing in intensity of conviction during the whole seventy years since its beginning in the Oxford Movement. It may be called illogical, but it is not "crazy." It is a very serious movement, for it may be said to lead inevitably to the Roman Catholic Church, to which NEWMAN, the guiding spirit of its start, at last rendered complete submission. In other words, it is a portentous uprising against Protestantism and in favor of Catholicism—an attempt to bring about a radical religious reaction which will not be stayed by any action next year's Episcopal General Convention may take.

### The Czar and the Massacres.

The time that has passed since the Kishineff massacre has brought nothing to mitigate the atrocities first reported. The delegate sent from Berlin by the German Jewish Aid Society reports the demolition of 700 houses, the sacking of 600 shops and the rendering homeless of 10,000 persons. The killed numbered nearly 50, and the injured were nearly 600. And the Jews throughout the empire are living in terror of further outrages.

The statement put forward by the *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg, denying the authenticity of the letter from Minister PLEVNE which revealed foreknowledge of the massacre, shows that the Russian Government is not unmindful of the opinion entertained of it by the rest of the world. The Czar, however, cannot afford to rest content with the publication of a letter concerning what has passed. To a suspicion of inefficiency there will be added a conviction of insincerity unless he lets his hand be felt strong enough to make the spirit of riot against his Jewish subjects afraid to show its face.

The seventeenth renewal of the Brooklyn Handicap to-day should afford one of the finest races ever witnessed on the American turf. The field promises to be of an average in size, and, if the somewhat sensational entry of Hermitas, the premier thoroughbred of America, is expected. Gunfire, winner of the Metropolitan in 1894, and Goldsmith, to appear as a four-year-old for the first time this year, are coming from the Whitney stable.

There are naturally doubts about Hermitas's fitness at this time to do himself justice in such company with 128 pounds on his back, but Mr. TOWNSEND, a three-year-old who has shown that he is a worthy descendant of Henry of Navarre. Henry of Navarre, it will be remembered, finished second in the Brooklyn Handicap of 1894 and won the Suburban in 1898. Yardarm will carry only 99 pounds.

Injunction, Mr. FOXHALL KEENE'S, is sure to have friends. He has moved splendidly at Morris Park and Jamaica, and his defeat of Blues last Tuesday makes him dangerous. Mr. FEATHERSTONE will start Igniter, a four-year-old son of the great Lamplighter, who was barely beaten in the Brooklyn Handicap of 1893 and was twice third in the Suburban. If Igniter is as good as Reina, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap last year—and Mr. FEATHERSTONE believes he is—he will, as they say, take a whole lot of beating.

Mr. LOPEZ is interesting for his defeat the other day of Old England and his gallant race in the Metropolitan Handicap. Heno and Herbert are not to be despised, and the former particularly has a good chance to win.

What about Blues? Blues himself, if he could talk, might answer this question. If he does his best his 123 pounds should not bother him. Jacob WORTH can already see his colors in front. Prince Royal was twice second in the Brooklyn Handicap, in the years 1889 and 1891, respectively. Behind these comes a field of lightweight, but of by no means trivial reputation.

As raining has gone out of fashion the day will probably be all that the turfmen loves and the farmer mourns for.

There are various inducements for subscribing to the fund to erect a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers.

It will be placed on High Pole Hill, at the extreme end of Cape Cod. Each contributor becomes a life member in the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association, and his name will be entered in a Domesday Book to be put into the monument.

High Pole Hill is 100 feet high, and the people of Provincetown have given several acres for the monument plot. The monument, over 200 feet high, will be a valuable landmark, visible more than thirty miles at sea.

The Massachusetts Legislature has voted \$25,000 on condition that the associated equal amount. Money is needed for that purpose.

The bill appropriating \$40,000 was reported favorably in Congress last winter, and there is hope that it will be passed next winter.

There should be a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers of the importance described,

regardless of the attitude of the Massachusetts Legislature or the National Congress. Contributions should be sent to Miss SARAH W. LEE, 53 State street, Boston, Mass.

The very day after Mr. DEVERLY had taken off his armor of mystery and clothed himself in the tenuous robe of a confessed candidate Mr. MURPHY found an anti-Deverly man in the General Committee of the Ninth District, and, dressing him up in the proper uniform, he had him made the Ninth district's representative in the Tammany Executive Committee. Mr. DEVERLY's feet have now no longer ground for complaint that his district and his following are not fully represented in Tammany Hall.

Back to the Docks "is his only hope."

The Shamrocks are coming. Already, in expectation of the noble sport of Cup defense New Yorkers are getting very salty. Politics is thrown into the shade; the yacht are now receiving all attention. Balloon highballs and spinner cocktails are already filling and drawing, and every patriot is shivering his timbers. The enemy's feet is under way. In a little more than two months the old battle for the America's Cup will be renewed, and it promises to be a hard and a Titanic struggle. So much the better.

### THE G. A. R.

A Comrade Believes It Should End With the Life of Its Original Veterans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The Grand Army of the Republic should and will, in the opinion of the writer of this, who has been a comrade in it for many years, come to an end when all of its leave this world, and those places can be taken by the Sons of Veterans. That is the best way of perpetuating what was done from 1861-65.

NATHAN APPLETON.  
ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, New York, May 28.

### The Edition of Drinking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have read with much interest your editorial in today's *Sun*, referring to Father Doyle's statement in regard to the growth of the drinking of whiskey at table in New York, and while I agree with the reversed father, as well as with you, in the mere statement of fact, I further agree with you that such increase or growth is palpable everywhere and that the change from a series of successes of wine, especially of the French kind, to the drinking of whiskey and water or whiskey and soda "is a change for the better," as you say.

A common expression is, "Never mix drinks," and if there is ever a time that that is true it is when one runs the gamut from sauterne, or madeira, or sherry, to claret, champagne and burgundy, and to the seductive liquors and brandy at some public or private function. That custom, however, is nowadays being more honored in the breach than in the observance and will soon be as obsolete as the good old days when belted knights and nobles gave feasts in their banquets to wind up their revels under the banquet table.

Many physicians of acknowledged standing do not hesitate to say that "of all spirituous drinks whiskey seems to be the least harmful," especially when it is mixed with water or plain soda. Offering my own experience of over forty years as a moderate drinker, I have never drunk anything but whiskey, summer or winter, but in all those years I have never had a headache or a bad cold, or any other ailment, and I have never diluted the whiskey before drinking. I can, therefore, do so, and I do so, and I am never troubled with the heavy, sleepy feeling or nausea that affects the beer-drinker, and as for the "stomach," I could almost say that I know not what it is.

"Fescheing" mixed drinks, such as cocktails, beer and a sequence of wines with meals, and sticking to a little whiskey and water occasionally, particularly after dinner, is just as good for the "stomach" as any other method of drinking. One may enjoy the best of health and find that the stomach is always on the best of terms for that period when good digestion waits on appetite.

NEW YORK, May 26.

FEAT REPE.

### Man's Hat in the Elevator.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I beg to express my sympathy with "Greenplater," whose letter appeared in the 25th issue, and to differ with "Stenographer," whose letter appears in the issue of to-day, relative to the "politeness" of men in removing their hats while ascending or descending elevators in public buildings.

Personally, I think the custom of a man removing his hat under such circumstances is of no significance, inasmuch as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is, undoubtedly, unacquainted with the woman, or women, in the car, and, if he should as much as raise his hat while passing such woman on the street at a subsequent date he would be committing a social crime. Again, assuming there were no elevators in buildings and that all people were compelled to ascend and descend via the stairs, would a man remove his hat for the purpose of removing it from his hat for such time as he was traveling in close proximity to some woman? And again, there is a question of health to be considered. Am I going to take chances on getting a cold, or something worse, for being "polite" to an unknown woman? And I never yet saw a woman thank a man for this evidence of politeness, so-called.

I would be obliged if you would give these thoughts space in your paper so that I may see what other folks of my views are expressed.

MAY 26.

MR. CRANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Can it be that "Stenographer," or any other fellow expects gentlemen to recognize their presence in elevators of public buildings by removing their hats? The stairs in such places are but an evolution of the stairway, and are often crowded that the wonderful crowd of ladies wear on their heads a menace to the safety of the gentleman.

Practical American politeness is still here. Those who do not practice it will never be described by the "Stenographer's." T. E. P.

MAY 26.

### Beginning the Campaign.

They laid all the city's Great  
From Stuyvesant quite down to date,  
But  
Every  
Mother's son forgot the crown,  
The chief advantage of the town.  
The Honorable Bill—  
Big Bill—  
Devery.

### Only One Champion Observed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: When Catholicism, or Catholicism, or Catholicism, is assailed, numerous champions leap to its defense. The attacks on "Christian Science" are uniformly answered by Mr. W. D. McCracken. If Mr. McCracken does not lift the assault, it invariably lies unnoticed. I have no wish to enter the ring with him, as to the soundness of his doctrines he advocates; but as we suppose the hierarchy of his cult have produced a "Bill" from the family circle, I am in controversy? If so, why not?

ALBERT COMSTOCK.

### Father Knickerbocker's Lament.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days  
Without these noisy trains,  
When all these busy streets and ways  
Were simply country lanes,  
And where all these skyscrapers stand  
Were taverns of all types  
Before whose humble doors we'd sit  
And smoke our long-stemmed pipes.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days,  
Without electric lights,  
When only lanterns swung outdoors  
All through the lonesome night,  
And we had no steam-heated flats  
In these Colonial days,  
But in the big and massive hearths  
Old Dutch logs would blaze.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days  
And let me hear the knock  
And rattle of the spinning wheel,  
The tick of grandpa's clock,  
And let me see the family prize  
That hung about each wall,  
The curtned bed, the bellows, tongue—  
Oh, let me see them all.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days  
And let me hear again  
The voice of old Peter Stuyvesant,  
And all the other men,  
And let me taste the old preserves,  
And drink the old, old wine,  
New York is cosmopolitan,  
In those days it was mine.

F. P. FITZGER.

### WARSHIPS TO VISIT KIEL.

The Battleship Alabama, Two Cruisers and a Gunboat Ordered There.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Another instance of President Roosevelt's intention to show the German Emperor and Government that the United States is more than willing to meet their neighborly advances half way was afforded today by the receipt of word from the President that he desired a squadron of American warships to visit Kiel during the big regatta to be held there on June 25. This word came to the Navy Department, where it was described by officials as "an intimation." A battleship, two protected cruisers and a gunboat will go to Kiel.

The action of the President was based primarily on an invitation sent by Emperor William two months ago for the North Atlantic battleship squadron to visit Kiel. Regatta, it having been announced that the squadron would go to Europe this summer. In declining the invitation this Government was simply replying to a request of the German Emperor to make a visit to Kiel, and would only go to the Azores, and would not touch the main of Europe.

The German newspapers, and presumably the German Government, believed that the invitation was declined because the United States did not care to be on friendly terms with Germany, and as much was said in the newspapers.

There was another outbreak of criticism in the German press when the European squadron went to Marseilles this month to greet President Loubet of France on his return from Africa. The German papers thought this was a direct affront to Emperor William, following so closely as it did after the declaration of his invitation to a squadron to visit Kiel. Prompt action was taken by the Navy Department to-day when the President's "intimation" that the European squadron go to Kiel was received.

The European squadron has recently been reduced from five vessels to two, by the assignment of the cruisers Albany, Raleigh and Cincinnati to Asiatic stations. The European squadron consists of the cruiser Chicago and the gunboat Albany, but the cruiser San Francisco is now on her way to join the ships. As a consultation this afternoon between Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling and Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, it was decided that the battleship Alabama, two cruisers, the Chicago, the San Francisco and the Machias will assemble also